

The Bill of Rights

First Amendment. Forbids the Congress from interfering with freedom of religion, speech or press, or with the right to assemble peaceably, or to petition the government.

Second Amendment. Guarantees the right to bear arms.

Third Amendment. Assures that soldiers can not be arbitrarily lodged in private homes without the consent of the owner.

Fourth Amendment. Forbids unreasonable search or seizure of persons, homes, and effects without a warrant.

Fifth Amendment. Guarantees specific rights when on trial, including no condemnation without trial, no compulsion to be a witness against oneself, and no property taken for public use except with just compensation.

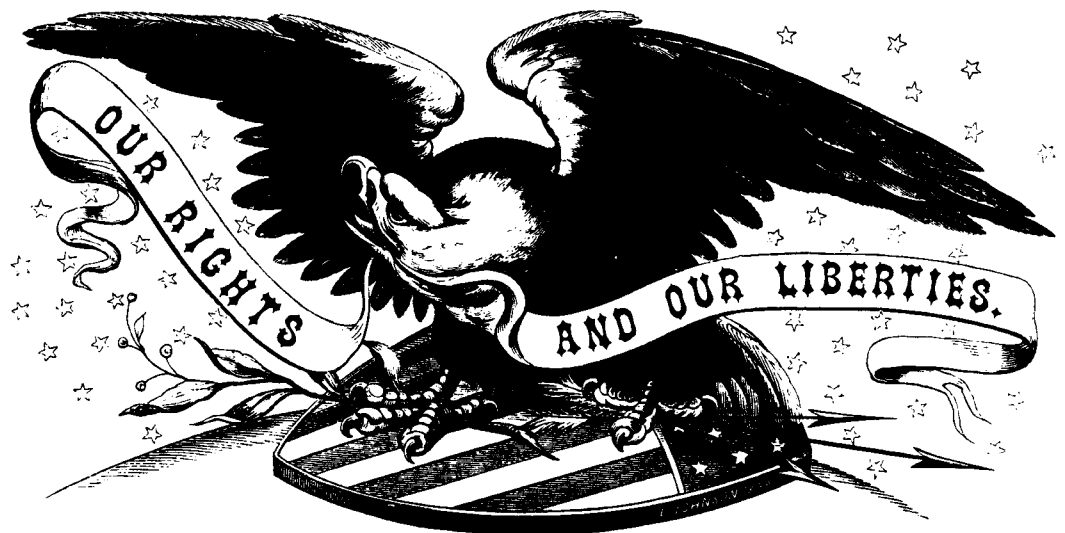
Sixth Amendment. Assures the accused right to a speedy and public trial, right to be represented by an attorney, and right to be faced by accusing witnesses.

Seventh Amendment. In lawsuits of more than \$20, a trial by jury may be requested.

Eighth Amendment. Forbids excessive fines and cruel or unusual punishments.

Ninth Amendment. Just because a right is not mentioned in the Constitution does not mean that the people are not entitled to it.

Tenth Amendment. Powers not delegated to the Federal Government are



Constitutional Amendments

Amendment XI	(1795)	prohibited citizens of one state from suing the government of another state
Amendment XII	(1804)	established separate ballots for president and vice president in electoral college
Amendment XIII	(1865)	abolished slavery
Amendment XIV	(1868)	made slaves citizens and forbade states from denying civil rights
Amendment XV	(1870)	prohibited states from denying a person the right to vote on account of race
Amendment XVI	(1913)	gave Congress the right to levy an income tax
Amendment XVII	(1913)	provided for direct election of Senators
Amendment XVIII	(1919)	permitted Congress to ban the sale of liquor
Amendment XIX	(1920)	gave women the right to vote
Amendment XX	(1933)	changed the date of the presidential inauguration and set congressional sessions to begin in January
Amendment XXI	(1933)	repealed the 18th amendment
Amendment XXII	(1951)	limited president to two elected terms
Amendment XXIII	(1961)	granted people of the District of Columbia the right to vote for presidential electors
Amendment XXIV	(1964)	prohibited use of the poll tax to deny people voting privileges
Amendment XXV	(1967)	provided a procedure to fill the vice-presidency in the event of a vacancy
Amendment XXVI	(1971)	lowered the voting age nationally to 18

